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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/521,806	01/21/2005	William B. O'Neal	3165-114	3769
6449	7590	12/21/2007		
ROTHWELL, FIGG, ERNST & MANBECK, P.C. 1425 K STREET, N.W. SUITE 800 WASHINGTON, DC 20005			EXAMINER HOLT, ANDRIAE M	
			ART UNIT 1616	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 12/21/2007	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

PTO-PAT-Email@rfem.com

## Office Action Summary

### Application No.

10/521,806

### Applicant(s)

O'NEAL ET AL.

### Examiner

Andrae M. Holt

### Art Unit

1616

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 January 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/21/2005 and 7/6/2006.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

### **DETAILED ACTION**

Claims 1-30 are pending in the application. Claims 1-30 will be examined on the merits.

#### ***Priority***

Priority to PCT/EP03/07992 filed on July 22, 2003, which claims priority to Provisional Application No. 60/397,023 filed on July 22, 2002 is acknowledged.

#### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

Receipt of Information Disclosure Statement filed on January 21, 2005 and July 6, 2006 is acknowledged.

#### ***Miscellaneous Remarks***

Examiner notes tables 3 and 4, page 28 of the specification, discloses results for compound Ia.29 and compound II and compound Ia.29 in combination with nicosulfuron and atrazine. Compound Ia.29 is a single species in the broad genus that is being claimed in independent claims 1 and 29. A single species cannot show purported unexpectedness of an entire genus. Therefore, the examiner cannot determine based on a single species that has been tested, if the entire genus would produce the purported synergism when combined with component B. Examiner also notes that in tables 3 and 4, the percent damage is based on application rates, which changes based on the concentration. It appears that as the application rates and the concentrations change, so will the rate of damage on the undesired crops, i.e. the higher the application rate or the concentration, the higher the damage rate. However, the

examiner cannot conclusively determine if the application rates and the concentration have an effect on synergism when compound 1a.29 is combined with component B. Therefore, examiner notes that the claims are not commensurate in scope.

### ***Double Patenting***

Claims 1-30 of this application conflict with claims 1-35 of Application No. 10/522,097, claims 1-33 of Application No. 10/519,978, and claims 1-32 of Application No. 10/522,157. 37 CFR 1.78(b) provides that when two or more applications filed by the same applicant contain conflicting claims, elimination of such claims from all but one application may be required in the absence of good and sufficient reason for their retention during pendency in more than one application. Applicant is required to either cancel the conflicting claims from all but one application or maintain a clear line of demarcation between the applications. See MPEP § 822.

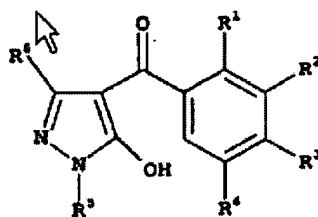
The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29

USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-30 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-35 of copending Application No. 10/522097. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications are directed to synergistic herbicidal compositions with the same main component, component A, a 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl derivative of the formula I



I

in which the variables have the following meanings:

R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> are halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfinyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl;

R<sup>2</sup> is a heterocyclic radical selected from the group: isoxazol-3-yl, isoxazol-4-yl, isoxazol-5-yl, 4,5-dihydroisoxazol-3-yl, 4,5-dihydroisoxazol-4-yl and 4,5-dihydroisoxazol-5-yl, it being possible for the six radicals mentioned to be unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio;

R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen, halogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>6</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

or one of its environmentally compatible salts;

, a component B and at least one

herbicidal compound from the group of acetolactate synthase inhibitors, lipid

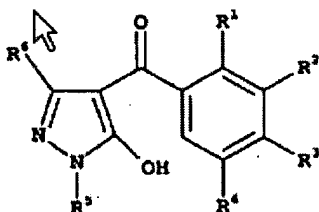
biosynthesis inhibitors, and photosynthesis inhibitors. Applicant is using open

terminology (the term comprising) which allows any substance or herbicidal component

to be added to the composition. Without any unexpected results on record imparting the addition of component B, the inventions are not patentably distinct.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 1-30 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-33 of copending Application No. 10/519,978. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications are directed to synergistic herbicidal compositions with the same main component, component A, a 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl derivative of the formula I



I

in which the variables have the following meanings:

$R^1$ ,  $R^3$  are halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfinyl or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl;

$R^2$  is a heterocyclic radical selected from the group: isoxazol-3-yl, isoxazol-4-yl, isoxazol-5-yl, 4,5-dihydroisoxazol-3-yl, 4,5-dihydroisoxazol-4-yl and 4,5-dihydroisoxazol-5-yl, it being possible for the six radicals mentioned to be unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylthio;

$R^4$  is hydrogen, halogen or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;

$R^5$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;

$R^6$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;

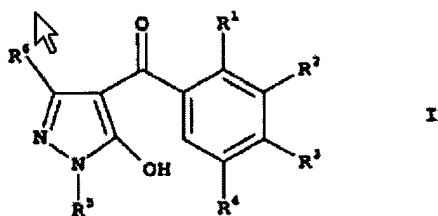
or one of its environmentally compatible salts;

, a component B and at least one herbicidal compound from the group of acetolactate synthase inhibitors, lipid biosynthesis inhibitors, and photosynthesis inhibitors. Applicant is using open terminology (the term comprising) which allows any substance or herbicidal component to be added to the composition. Without any unexpected results on record imparting the addition of component B, the inventions are not patentably distinct.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.



Claims 1-30 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-29 of copending Application No. 10/522,157. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications are directed to synergistic herbicidal compositions with the same main component, component A, a 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl derivative of the formula I



in which the variables have the following meanings:

R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> are halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfinyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl;

R<sup>2</sup> is a heterocyclic radical selected from the group: isoxazol-3-yl, isoxazol-4-yl, isoxazol-5-yl, 4,5-dihydroisoxazol-3-yl, 4,5-dihydroisoxazol-4-yl and 4,5-dihydroisoxazol-5-yl, it being possible for the six radicals mentioned to be unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio;

R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen, halogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

$R^5$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;

$R^6$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;

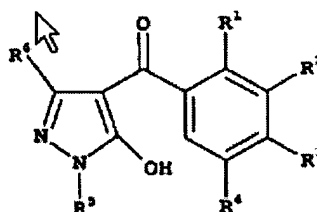
or one of its environmentally compatible salts;

, a component B and at least one herbicidal compound from the group of acetolactate synthase inhibitors, lipid biosynthesis inhibitors, and photosynthesis inhibitors. Applicant is using open terminology (the term comprising) which allows any substance or herbicidal component to be added to the composition. Without any unexpected results on record imparting the addition of component B, the inventions are not patentably distinct.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 1-30 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-29 of U.S. Patent No. 6,534,444.

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both the application and the patent are directed to synergistic herbicidal compositions with the same main component, component A, a 3-heterocycl-



substituted benzoyl derivative of the formula I

in which the variables have the following meanings:

$R^1$ ,  $R^3$  are halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfinyl or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl;

$R^2$  is a heterocyclic radical selected from the group: isoxazol-3-yl, isoxazol-4-yl, isoxazol-5-yl, 4,5-dihydroisoxazol-3-yl, 4,5-dihydroisoxazol-4-yl and 4,5-dihydroisoxazol-5-yl, it being possible for the six radicals mentioned to be unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylthio;

$R^4$  is hydrogen, halogen or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;

$R^5$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;

$R^6$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;

or one of its environmentally compatible salts;

and at least one herbicidal

compound, a component B, from the group of acetolactate synthase inhibitors, lipid biosynthesis inhibitors, and photosynthesis inhibitors. Applicant is using open terminology (the term comprising) which allows any substance or herbicidal component to be added to the composition. Without any unexpected results on record imparting the addition of component B, the inventions are not patentably distinct.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sievernich et al. (CA 2,334,955).

**Applicant's Invention**

Applicant claims a herbicidal mixture comprising component A, a 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl derivative, component B, a synergistically effective amount of the compound of formula II (nicosulfuron), and component C, at least one herbicidal compound selected from the group consisting of at least one of acetolactate synthase inhibitors, lipid biosynthesis inhibitors, and photosynthesis inhibitors. Applicant claims a

process for preparation of the herbicidal composition and a method of controlling undesired vegetation.

**Determination of the scope of the content of the prior art**  
**(MPEP 2141.01)**

Sievernich et al. teach a synergistic herbicidal mixture comprising at least one 3-heteroxyxlyl-substituted benzoyl derivative or its environmentally compatible salts and a synergistically effective amount of at least one herbicidal compound from the group of acetolactate synthase inhibitors, lipid biosynthesis inhibitors, and photosynthesis inhibitors and other herbicides (page 1, lines 4-40-1a, lines 1-6) (claims 1 and 29, component A and component C, instant invention). Sievernich et al. teach that the most particularly preferred 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl derivatives include 4-[2-chloro-3-(3-methyl-isoxazol-5-yl)-4-methylsulfonylbenzoyl]-1-methyl-5-hydroxy-1H-pyrazole (page 19, lines 24-26) and 4-[2-methyl-3-(4,5-dihydroisoxazol-3-yl)-4-methylsulfonylbenzoyl]-1-methyl-5-hydroxy-1H-pyrazole (page 20, lines 19-21) (claims 1-9 and 11-30, instant invention). Sievernich et al. teach that suitable components B are imidazolinones, pyrimidyl ethers, sulfonamides, sulfonyl ureas, anilides, chloroacetanilides, thioureas, and benfuresate or perfluidone, propanil, pyridate, benzothiadiazinones, dinitrophenols, dipyridylenes, ureas, phenols, cloridazon, triazines, triazinones, uracils, or biscardamates (page 2, lines 44-47-page 3, lines 1-20)(claims 8-9, specific classes of component C, instant invention).

Sievernich et al. further teach herbicides, which can be used in combination with the 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl derivatives, include acetolactate synthase inhibitors which include nicosulfuron and rimsulfuron (page 4, lines 3-26). Sievernich et al. teach lipid biosynthesis inhibitors that can be used in combination include dimethenamid and S-dimethenamid (page 5, lines 1-20). Sievernich et al. further teach photosynthesis inhibitors that can be used in combination included pyridate, bentazone and atrazine (page 5, line 46-page 6, lines 1-22) (claims 10-24 specific compounds for component B and C, nicosulfuron, rimsulfuron, dimethenamid, S-dimethenamid, atrazine, and bentazone, instant invention).

Sievernich et al. teach that as a rule, the mixture comprise components A) and B) in such weight ratios that the synergistic effect takes place. The ratios of component A) and B) in the mixture preferably range from 1:0.002 to 1:800 (page 38, lines 20-24) (claim 25-26, ratio, instant invention). Sievernich et al. further teach that the herbicidal compositions have an herbicidally active amount of a synergistic herbicidal mixture and at least one liquid and/or solid carrier and if desired, at least one surfactant (page 2, lines 8-11) (claim 27-28, solid and/or liquid carrier and surfactant, instant invention). Sievernich et al. teach the invention relates to processes for the preparation of the compositions and to a method of controlling undesirable vegetation (page 2, lines 13-15) (claims 29, process of preparation and method of controlling undesired vegetation, instant invention). Sievernich et al. teach that the active ingredients of components A) and B) can be formulated jointly, but also separately, and/or applied to the plants, their environment and/or seeds jointly or separately (page 37, lines 31-33)(claims 29-30,

applied to vegetation and/or seeds, instant invention). Sievernich et al. teach it is preferable to apply the active ingredients simultaneously, but it is possible to apply them separately (page 37, lines 33-35) (claims 29, applied simultaneously or in succession, instant invention). Sievernich et al. further teach the mixtures can be applied pre-or post-emergence and that in the case of post-emergence treatment of the plants (page 38, lines 1-2), the herbicidal compositions according to the invention are preferably applied by foliar application (page 38, lines 11-13)(claims 29-30, mixture and, applied to leaves, instant invention).

Sievernich et al. teach in table 21, page 61 the herbicidal action of compound Ia.33 and nicosulfuron on *Ipomoea lacunose*. Sievernich et al. further teach in tables 41-43, page 67 the herbicidal action of compound Ia.33 and dimethenamid on *Panicum miliaceum*, *Sorghum halepense*, and *Veronica ssp.*, respectively, in the field. Sievernich et al. teach the herbicidal action of compound Ia.33 and atrazine in table 68, page 73, on *Sorghum bicolor* in the field. Sievernich et al. further teach in table 76, page 75 the herbicidal action of compound Ia.3, nicosulfuron and dicamba on *Ipomoea acuminata* in the field (post-emergence treatment).

**Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims**

**(MPEP 2141.02)**

Sievernich et al. do not teach the specific three-way combinations of component A, component B and component C.

### **Finding of prima facie obviousness**

#### **Rationale and Motivation (MPEP 2142-2143)**

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the teachings of Sievernich et al. to produce an effective herbicidal composition. Sievernich et al. teach it is within the skill of the art to make the herbicidal combinations of 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl derivative and various herbicides that are active against broad leaf weeds and grasses provide a synergistic effective in eradicating the undesirable plants. Sievernich et al. does not specifically teach the three-way combinations according to independent claims 1 and 29, however, it does teach the combination of component A and nicosulfuron and the three-way combination of component A with nicosulfuron and dicamba, providing synergistic damage to the undesired vegetation. Thus, in view of *In re Kerkhoven*, 205 USPQ 1069 (C.C.P.A. 1980), it is *prima facie* obvious to combine two or more compositions each of which is taught by prior art to be useful for the same purpose in order to form a third composition that is to be used for the very same purpose. The idea of combining them flows logically from their having been individually taught in prior art, thus claims that requires no more than mixing together two or three conventional herbicides set forth *prima facie* obvious subject matter. Therefore, one skilled in the art at the time of invention would have been motivated to combine herbicides to increase the efficacy of a herbicide such that the maximum level of control or growth regulation for a given application rate of a herbicide is increased, or alternatively, the application rate of a herbicide giving optimum control or growth regulation can be reduced.



None of the claims are allowed.

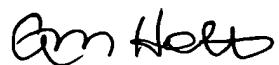
**Conclusion**

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andriae M. Holt whose telephone number is 571-272-9328. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 am-5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Johann Richter can be reached on 571-272-0646. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

  
SHELLEY A. DODSON  
PRIMARY EXAMINER

  
Andriae M. Holt  
Patent Examiner  
Art Unit 1616

  
Johann R. Richter  
Supervisory Patent Examiner  
Art Unit 1616